

# REDCLIFF REVIEW

Provincial Library  
1-1-33 m

OUR SLOGAN: An Industrial Metropolis of Industrious People Who Pull Together.



Volume 22

THE REDCLIFF REVIEW

THURSDAY, DEC. 1st, 1932

Number 6

## Regular Meeting of Council Last Monday

Applications For Relief Are Still Coming In

Town council met in regular session last Monday evening, Mayor Worts occupied the chair and councillors Smith, Evans, Shaw, Hargrave and Sangster, were present.

After the reading and adoption of the minutes of the previous meeting, Mr. Kilner waited on council and asked for direct relief. Councillor Sangster, chairman of the relief committee, stated that the government had reported that they were making provision for single unemployed but so far no definite arrangement had been received. On motion of councillors Shaw and Evans applicant was given \$3.00 relief in the mean time.

A letter was read from Henry Prusky, of Medicine Hat, a former resident of Redcliff, asking for direct relief. His worship thought that if applicant get relief it should be given on merchants of Redcliff. A motion was passed requesting that Mr. Prusky come to Redcliff and make his application in regular form.

Mr. Kondrats also made application for direct relief for himself and family, and on motion of councillors Sangster and Hargrave was granted same to the extent of \$8.00 for the present.

W. B. White, writing asking to exchange his house on First St. for one owned by the town on Third St. The opinion of council was that no trades be made by the town and that a price of \$200 be placed on the Third St. house.

A letter was read from the auditors requesting that school taxes on property previously owned by Mrs. Peterson, of Minneapolis, be refunded, since this property had been sold under the Tax Recovery Act, and present owners should pay the taxes. On motion of councillors Hargrave and Sangster it was decided that taxes be not refunded until present owners pay same to town.

As councillor Lavelle, chairman of the water department, was no present, no action was taken in connection with the water rate for Alberta Pottery.

## ALBERTA MAKES GOOD AT CHICAGO FAIR

Led by Herman Trelle, Canada made a clean sweep of all but five places in the hard red spring wheat awards in the international fair and grain show in Chicago, capturing 80 of the 85 awards and taking the first 65 places before a state exhibit scored. Seven Alberta exhibitors were in the first ten of which Trelle, whose home is at Weemby, Alta., was first, and Fredlund Wilford, of Stavely, Alta., second.

Latest reports indicate that the Canadian grain crop is not so large as estimated before threshing was general. The wheat yield is now placed at 431,200,000 bushels for all Canada; oats, 394,576,000 bushels; barley, 82,381,000 bushels and rye, 5,937,000 bushels.

## Mission Band Gives Delightful Program

On Occasion of Their Annual Thankoffering Day

On the occasion of their annual Thankoffering Day, the Mission Band of Gordon Memorial, under the leadership of Mr. Sellhorn and Mrs. Bamforth put on a very interesting program in the church school room last Monday, to which their mothers and friends were invited. After an address of welcome by the president, Miss come by the president, Miss Janet McFadden, a program of vocal and instrumental selections and recitations, was given. Those taking part were: Effie and Jessie Stratton, Zella Bamforth, Eileen Cooke, Joan Balmer, Eva Liep, and Kathleen Sheasby. Besides these a number of girls joined in representing different countries in which missionary work is carried on.

Another interesting item was a playlet entitled, "Try it with a Smile," in which Janet McFadden, Carol Sellhorn, Flora Stratton, Mary Sedalay, Kya Madson, Hilda Humphrey and Annie Jorgenson performed the rolls allotted to them in a very pleasing manner.

A very important item on the program was presentation of life membership cards and badges to Leverage Benjamin, Janet McFadden and Carol Sellhorn by Rev. E. E. Pow. All present thoroughly enjoyed the program and were proud of the very able manner in which the several items were rendered.

## St. Mary's Ladies Have Enjoyable Evening

Whist Drive and Masquerade Ball Last Friday

Although the costumes were not so numerous as had been expected for the masquerade ball held last Friday evening under the auspices of St. Mary's Altar Society the hall was taxed to its capacity to accommodate the crowd which had assembled by the time the orchestra started the dance program.

The evening opened with a whist drive which was also well attended. The winners were: Ladies first, Miss B. Tester; second Mrs. Horne and Mrs. Podesta tied, Mrs. one winning the cut. Gents first, Mrs. McDermott; second H. Leppard.

The prize for the ladies best character costume was won by Mrs. B. Hudbert of A. P. Mrs. Tanner won the Comic costume prize as "Deported Spirit." The gents character costume was won by A. Hudbert as a pirate, and Mrs. Bastian won the comic prize as a dude.

A dainty lunch was served at midnight and when dancing was resumed all were so thoroughly enjoying themselves when time was up that the orchestra was prevailed upon to play another hour.

On the whole the evening was a great success and the ladies in charge wish to extend their thanks to all who helped make it so.

It is now around to subscription again. How is yours?

## Christmas, Trans-Atlantic Style



Christmas, whether it be ashore or afloat, is a season, long almost as large as the horizon of Steamship Companies as on that of Santa Claus himself. Steamship companies planned months in advance for those who want to cross the Atlantic for Christmas in either direction, and above all, copies of this sailing lists have to be sent to the old land in time for him to plan his visits to the ship at sea. This year, from the Canadian side the Canadian Pacific liner "Duchess of Athol" left for Saint John December 16th, then direct for passengers a chance to arrive in New England in time to hear the White and Card Singers on Christmas Eve.

Looking for Canadian children Santa Claus will visit the "Montrose", also of the Canadian Pacific, it's direct from Saint John, on her way to England. It is strongly suspected by those in the know, that a second mail ship, also, which is a fast liner for Christmas, will arrive on all Canadian Pacific ports, and will be captained by Chief Stewart Smith, of the "Montrose", asked by critics whippers and the spirit of Christmas.

## Badminton Club Has Promising Opening

Enjoyable Social Held in Club Quarters Last Evening

If the enthusiasm displayed at the official opening of the local badminton club which took place in the Cameo theatre last evening, and the capable manner in which the event was conducted, are a criterion, then there is no doubt of the ultimate success of this organization. It is some time since any movement was started in town in which there was more interest displayed, more of the community spirit and more of a determination to succeed, than this one.

The opening last evening took the form of a social. The hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion, mums in profusion, being the principal floral decoration. These were donated by the local greenhouse.

The evening's program opened with a bridge contest. In this Mrs. J. R. MacKenzie won the ladies' prize and Rev. Malcolm Stewart the gent's. Consolations went to Miss Ruth Pow and Dr. Ward.

After cards demonstration of how badminton is played was given. In the men's doubles W. Weeks and W. Campbell won from J. R. MacKenzie. In the mixed doubles Mr. and Mrs. Campbell won from Mr. and Mrs. MacKenzie.

During the lunch hour Mr. C. Pow, president of the club, welcomed the guests and thanked the event such a success.

Dancing followed and all present nominated the evening one of the most successful and enjoyable of the season.

Last week the round gathering shunned from \$3.22 to \$3.17. This is a new all-time low level.

## St. Ambrose News

The most successful social evening for years, and "Just like old times" were two of the many favorable comments on the whist and bridge drive and social evening held in the parish hall last Monday. The attendance was excellent and provision had to be made for nine tables of whist and three of bridge, while the crowd was augmented by those who turned up later and joined in the dancing.

Everybody had a good time and many expressed their intention of coming again. Mrs. McCleary carried away the first prize whist and Mrs. W. Law was the fortunate winner of the gent's first prize, while the consolation prize went to Mrs. G. McKay. In bridge the first prize was won by Miss B. Tester and the consolation was awarded to Mrs. Ballantyne. The next social evening will be held on Monday, Dec. 12th and the price of admission is still only 25c which provides the most fun for the least money to be had anywhere these days.

On Tuesday the annual general meeting of the Young People's Social Club was held in the parish hall when a membership of thirty was enrolled for the following year. The following officers were elected: President, W. Lawson; Vice-Pres. Miss J. Hodges; Sec. E. Leishman; Treas. S. Baldry. These together with the vicar form the executive committee for 1933. A full program of activities are being planned for the benefit of the members. Membership in the club is open to bona fide Anglican young people of the age of sixteen or over.

A very successful sale of work was held by the W. A. Monday afternoon, when a large number

## University Lantern

Slides Here Friday

Educational Slides and Lecture in High School Room

The last meeting of the high school Literary Society for this year will be held on Friday afternoon, Dec. 2nd. For the occasion two sets of educational lecture slides have been procured from the University of Alberta.

The first will be "The Red Cross in Peace and War," depicting peoples of many lands in 80 educational slides. The second number will be "Paradise Lost," scientific slides designed especially for adults. Owing to the large crowd which turned out to witness the last lantern program the executive has arranged for two showings on Friday: the first commencing at 2 p.m. for adults and the second commencing at 8 p.m. for school children. A nominal charge of 10c for adults and 5c for children is being made to help defray the expense of the lantern and slides loaned by the University. (Continued on back page)

## Danish Citizens Hold A Successful Social

Was Held in I. O. O. F. Hall Last Thursday Evening

Some time ago the Danes residing in town organized for the purpose of holding a series of holding a series of social evenings during the winter months, one of their events was held in the I. O. O. F. hall last Thursday evening to which a number of our citizens who are not Danes were invited. For a really jolly, home like affair, resembling from start to finish a big family evening, the event will be hard to beat.

The program opened with a whist drive which was ably managed by N. Luna. The contest was close and interesting and when the tallies were counted it was found that Mrs. M. McLeary had won the Ladies prize and E. L. Stone the gents. Consolations went to Mrs. C. Newham and S. Anderson.

Dancing led by Geo. Thompson's orchestra, and augmented by K. Nelson on the accordion, followed, and during this part of the program vocal selections were given by Mrs. Balmer, S. Britt, E. L. Stone and J. Madsen the latter singing in Danish.

At the refreshment hour, banquet tables were set; to which all sat down after singing "O Canada." And what a spread. Just the kind that makes one eat whether he's hungry or not. And the beauty of it was that almost everything on the table from the delicious sandwich spread to the meats was home-grown, home-made and home-cured.

During the lunch hour Mr. Luna on behalf of the hosts welcomed the visitors. He said they all enjoyed mingling with the English speaking citizens as it was a means of becoming more proficient in the use of our language and customs which the hosts were anxious to do. He hoped that all would make themselves feel at home and enjoy the evenings program. On behalf of the English speaking guests E. L. Stone thanked the hosts for their hospitality, and assured them that all were enjoying the program to the full.

On behalf of the Danes from outside points J. Madsen of Medicine Hat brought greetings and expressed thanks for being remembered on this occasion.

After the singing of the Danish national anthem dancing was resumed.

Col. Nelson Spencer, formerly of Medicine Hat has withdrawn from the mayoralty contest in Vancouver.

Premier R. B. Bennett plans to sail for England about the end of this week and will be away three or four weeks. The Tris will be the first rest holiday for the Prime Minister in over a year.

The Alberta Wheat Pool will carry on for another year under the present marketing system it was decided at Monday's session of the annual meeting. It was deemed inadvisable to form a new plan under the present uncertain conditions.

## For All Who Prefer Quality



"Fresh from the Gardens"

## Monetary Systems.

Individuals the world over have always discussed money. They have always been interested in money. But the vast majority of people in years gone by never bothered their heads very much about monetary systems, and how they worked. They knew that their country was on "a gold standard," but they did not trouble to find out and understand just what that meant. They knew that Governments and banks issued paper bills and that these bills were money. But the main thing one and all were concerned about was how many of those bills they could get in return for the products or the services they had to sell, and how far those same bills would go in buying the goods or services they found it necessary to buy. Or the system behind the issue of those paper bills the average person hardly cared to know.

Today this indifference has disappeared like so many other things in this rapidly changing world. People are still interested in money, now to get, how to spend it, and what it will purchase for them. But they also want to know all about the system back of the issue, circulation, and exchange of money. The people of the world have been awakened with a jolt to a realization that the monetary system is not working as it should work in the interest and welfare of mankind, and we hear the opinion expressed on every hand that money has become the master and not the servant of mankind; that instead of remaining a mere convenience in order to expedite the exchange of the world's commodities and services, it has itself become a commodity; and that being the case, the people want to know who controls the production of that commodity—money.

As a result of this aroused interest, everybody is talking about monetary systems. People are debating, subjecting whether they understand it or not. The number of theories and suggestions advanced are legion; they far outnumber all the monetary and banking systems of the world. Much of what is said, and is even being soberly advanced as a panacea for the world's ills, is based in the most profound ignorance of the "money" being offered would prove far worse than the disease they would seek to overcome.

Out of the confusion of ideas and suggestions and so-called solutions, one thing emerges. It is this: That to one nation can it itself remove the cause of its financial embarrassment and cure the malady from which it is suffering. There may be persons who honestly think that their pet theory will work where all others have failed. They are sincere, but they are wrong. It is our own, and that even a subordinate state or province within a nation can do so, but all history proves the fallacy of any such notion.

In our dilemma, the safe thing to do is to take a middle-course—neither to take the dictum of the banker on the one hand, nor the theories of the radical on the other hand, but rather to weigh well the opinions and advice of impartial students of world economies, men trained and having experience in the weighing of causes and effects, men who have no axe to grind, but who desire that solutions be reached based on solid facts and economic truth.

There are such men in most countries, and outstanding in this group in the world today is Professor Gustav Cassel, of Sweden. He is an originator, not merely an exponent of a great deal of modern economic thought. His counsel has been sought by central banks in many countries, by governments and by the League of Nations. His opinions cannot be lightly dismissed. He was invited to deliver the Rhodes Memorial Lectures this year at Oxford. There were three lectures dealing with the gold standard and the break-down of the world's monetary system. These lectures have now been published in book form.

One Canadian review of this book says that Professor Cassel makes no words in these lectures. There are none of the cautious phrases and complicated qualifications to which one is accustomed in the writings of economists. He speaks as one having authority and evidently considers that his subject has been carried beyond the bounds of controversy. Professor Cassel first shows that gold has ceased to impart value to money and that its automatic regulation of the value of money has given place to bank policy as a means of regulation. "For a true understanding of the monetary system," says Professor Cassel, "it is of fundamental importance that we should make ourselves familiar with the fact that a national currency never is anything else than a paper currency and that the maintenance of a gold standard only means that the currency, by a deliberate monetary policy, is kept in a certain parity with gold." He goes on to show that the value of gold itself is then determined by the monetary policy of the leading gold country, and he lays the blame for the great fall in world prices upon the monetary restriction policies of France and the United States.

Professor Cassel pokes fun at the apocryphal old gentleman who will not entertain the notion of a "managed money" and talk vaguely about "sound money," by making it clear that we already have a managed money. In fact he attributes a great deal of our grief to the fact that not only is our money managed, but that it has been very badly managed. After pointing out the amount of intelligent co-operation that is needed to make even a reformed gold standard work, he concludes that gold, in the circumstances, be regarded as singularly unsuitable for use as a standard of value.

Professor Cassel complains of the loose and unintelligent use of the word inflation, which does not mean what the phrase itself means. An expansion of the legal basis for money does not necessarily involve inflation. Anyhow, he thinks that some inflation would be a good thing. "The best thing that the gold standard countries could do," he says, "would be immediately to start an inflation of their currencies." Remember, it is no crack who proclaims this, but one of the world's leading authorities, a mature man, and whose influence has been established and proven.

His views, as set forth in these lectures, may well receive the close study and consideration of all would-be monetary experts, currency reformers and re-organizers of our banking system. They may find comfort and support in some things, but they will also be shocked by many of the untried theories they are now advocating and which this world authority exposes utterly unsound, and which, if put into practice, would bring disastrous results.

A correspondent says that when he takes his wife to a football match she shouts herself speechless. Now, that's an idea.

## Lettie E. Matheson's Vegetable Compound

All were out of a splendid headache and like billions every month. She writes: "I feel like a new woman. Vegetable Compound relieves cramps."

## Cried Herself to Sleep

All were out of a splendid headache and like billions every month. She writes: "I feel like a new woman. Vegetable Compound relieves cramps."

W. N. U. 1967

## Canadian Theatres Safe

Have Highest Rating in Respect To Fire Risk

Reports from Ottawa show that the theatres in Canada now have the highest rating in respect to fire risk of any property. This fact was brought out in the report just issued by J. Grove Smith, Dominion Fire Commissioner.

The report further shows that there were only 19 fires in theatres in the last year and not one of them of a serious nature. The total fire loss was only \$4,300.

The report gives high credit to the type of men engaged in the business of managing theatres in the Dominion. Mr. Smith stated that nowhere in the world did the managers take the precautions to safeguard their patrons as in Canada and particularly in Ontario. When a fire took place, it was shown in the loss on a thousand theatres in Canada last year this small fire loss is remarkable.

St. Thomas Times-Journal.

## HAD RHEUMATISM FOR 20 YEARS

## But None Since 1930

This man must have something like a record for suffering. He says:— "I was 35 years old when I first got rheumatism. I have been a sufferer with rheumatism. I am pleased to say that since 1930, I have been free from that dreadful pain, simply by using E. J. Kane's Saline and nothing else. I must say that 20 years is a long time to have had that rheumatic pain about one."—W. F. R.

Your rheumatism is just like rheumatism and everyone else. It is caused by sharp-edged uric acid crystals getting into your joints. Kane's Saline will dissolve those crystals away. Furthermore, if you keep up the "little daily dose" afterwards, you will never be possible for them to form again. Rheumatism will be gone for good.

## Pays Fine Tribute

## French Premier Pays Homage To German War Dead

Premier Edouard Herriot, of France, paid tribute to the German war dead in an address dedicating a new municipal hospital.

"Here in Lens," Herriot said, "500,000 German war dead who were undoubtedly men asking only for in tranquility. Let us console them the homage that we have conferred on our own dead. France has not hatred for her former enemies. What our country wants is a plan for practical organization which will obtain from everyone a renunciation of arms."

## THAT DEPRESSED FEELING IS LARGELY LIVER

## Wake up your Liver

Without Calomel. You are "feeling down" and "not getting on" if you are not getting the daily two capsules of **DR. CASPER'S** **WATER CURE**. This is the only medicine that will "wake up" your liver. It is a small, white, sugar-coated tablet that melts in the stomach, releasing a powerful, natural, mineral water. This water acts on the liver, forcing it to secrete bile, which is the only way to keep the liver healthy and active. It is the only medicine that will "wake up" your liver. It is a small, white, sugar-coated tablet that melts in the stomach, releasing a powerful, natural, mineral water. This water acts on the liver, forcing it to secrete bile, which is the only way to keep the liver healthy and active.

A total of 544,129 radio receiving licenses have been issued by the Canadian Government Radio Board from April 1 to September 30, 1932, or approximately one to every eighteen persons of the population of the Dominion.

To safeguard the child from damage that worms cause, "the Mamma Worm Powder," medicine for excellence for children. These powders will clear the system and rid of worms, will regulate and stimulate the organs, and will protect the child from worms, and will encourage healthy operation of the digestive processes. It is a veritable life can be relied on for its effectiveness.

Thefts of church poor boxes in London are more numerous than ever.

Scotland has many mysterious deaths.

## Easy Teething

"Baby cut his teeth with no trouble, thanks to BABY'S OWN TABLETS," writes Mrs. Thomas, of Hamilton, Ont. Some of other Mothers have written in similar words. Give YOUR child BABY'S OWN TABLETS for teething troubles, until stomach, small bowels, colds, constipation, sleeplessness, or whenever he is cross, restless and fretful. Give as easily, and abundantly. BABY'S OWN TABLETS cost each 10c. Order 12, 25, 50, 100, 250, 500, 1000 packages sold in 1932.

Dr. J. M. M. M.

## BABY'S OWN TABLETS

## muddy skin

Act at once! Incomplete elimination is poisoning your blood. Take Eno's Fruit Salt every morning.

## TAKE ENO'S FRUIT SALT

## U.S. Bank Failures

## Cannot All Be Blamed On Business Depression Says Investigator

All American bank failures cannot be blamed on the business depression. Dr. Charles O. Hardy, of the Brookings Institute, reported after an intensive survey.

He estimated that in the decade 1921-1931 there were 8,764 bank insolvencies in the United States, or 39 per cent. of the number of banks in operation at the beginning of the period.

Hardy blamed "the inherent banking instability" on the "over-accumulation of capital." The whole system of pyramiding a vast array of obligations which technically or practically, are payable on demand on a slender base of cash and an even slenderer base in the form of stockholders' equity. This dependence for solvency is placed on assets which can only be liquidated by transfer or by wholesale destruction of monetary values.

He estimated that in the decade 1921-1931 there were 8,764 bank insolvencies in the United States, or 39 per cent. of the number of banks in operation at the beginning of the period.

Hardy blamed "the inherent banking instability" on the "over-accumulation of capital." The whole system of pyramiding a vast array of obligations which technically or practically, are payable on demand on a slender base of cash and an even slenderer base in the form of stockholders' equity. This dependence for solvency is placed on assets which can only be liquidated by transfer or by wholesale destruction of monetary values.

He estimated that in the decade 1921-1931 there were 8,764 bank insolvencies in the United States, or 39 per cent. of the number of banks in operation at the beginning of the period.

Hardy blamed "the inherent banking instability" on the "over-accumulation of capital." The whole system of pyramiding a vast array of obligations which technically or practically, are payable on demand on a slender base of cash and an even slenderer base in the form of stockholders' equity. This dependence for solvency is placed on assets which can only be liquidated by transfer or by wholesale destruction of monetary values.

He estimated that in the decade 1921-1931 there were 8,764 bank insolvencies in the United States, or 39 per cent. of the number of banks in operation at the beginning of the period.

Hardy blamed "the inherent banking instability" on the "over-accumulation of capital." The whole system of pyramiding a vast array of obligations which technically or practically, are payable on demand on a slender base of cash and an even slenderer base in the form of stockholders' equity. This dependence for solvency is placed on assets which can only be liquidated by transfer or by wholesale destruction of monetary values.

He estimated that in the decade 1921-1931 there were 8,764 bank insolvencies in the United States, or 39 per cent. of the number of banks in operation at the beginning of the period.

Hardy blamed "the inherent banking instability" on the "over-accumulation of capital." The whole system of pyramiding a vast array of obligations which technically or practically, are payable on demand on a slender base of cash and an even slenderer base in the form of stockholders' equity. This dependence for solvency is placed on assets which can only be liquidated by transfer or by wholesale destruction of monetary values.

He estimated that in the decade 1921-1931 there were 8,764 bank insolvencies in the United States, or 39 per cent. of the number of banks in operation at the beginning of the period.

Hardy blamed "the inherent banking instability" on the "over-accumulation of capital." The whole system of pyramiding a vast array of obligations which technically or practically, are payable on demand on a slender base of cash and an even slenderer base in the form of stockholders' equity. This dependence for solvency is placed on assets which can only be liquidated by transfer or by wholesale destruction of monetary values.

He estimated that in the decade 1921-1931 there were 8,764 bank insolvencies in the United States, or 39 per cent. of the number of banks in operation at the beginning of the period.

Hardy blamed "the inherent banking instability" on the "over-accumulation of capital." The whole system of pyramiding a vast array of obligations which technically or practically, are payable on demand on a slender base of cash and an even slenderer base in the form of stockholders' equity. This dependence for solvency is placed on assets which can only be liquidated by transfer or by wholesale destruction of monetary values.

He estimated that in the decade 1921-1931 there were 8,764 bank insolvencies in the United States, or 39 per cent. of the number of banks in operation at the beginning of the period.

Hardy blamed "the inherent banking instability" on the "over-accumulation of capital." The whole system of pyramiding a vast array of obligations which technically or practically, are payable on demand on a slender base of cash and an even slenderer base in the form of stockholders' equity. This dependence for solvency is placed on assets which can only be liquidated by transfer or by wholesale destruction of monetary values.

He estimated that in the decade 1921-1931 there were 8,764 bank insolvencies in the United States, or 39 per cent. of the number of banks in operation at the beginning of the period.

Hardy blamed "the inherent banking instability" on the "over-accumulation of capital." The whole system of pyramiding a vast array of obligations which technically or practically, are payable on demand on a slender base of cash and an even slenderer base in the form of stockholders' equity. This dependence for solvency is placed on assets which can only be liquidated by transfer or by wholesale destruction of monetary values.

He estimated that in the decade 1921-1931 there were 8,764 bank insolvencies in the United States, or 39 per cent. of the number of banks in operation at the beginning of the period.

Hardy blamed "the inherent banking instability" on the "over-accumulation of capital." The whole system of pyramiding a vast array of obligations which technically or practically, are payable on demand on a slender base of cash and an even slenderer base in the form of stockholders' equity. This dependence for solvency is placed on assets which can only be liquidated by transfer or by wholesale destruction of monetary values.

He estimated that in the decade 1921-1931 there were 8,764 bank insolvencies in the United States, or 39 per cent. of the number of banks in operation at the beginning of the period.

Hardy blamed "the inherent banking instability" on the "over-accumulation of capital." The whole system of pyramiding a vast array of obligations which technically or practically, are payable on demand on a slender base of cash and an even slenderer base in the form of stockholders' equity. This dependence for solvency is placed on assets which can only be liquidated by transfer or by wholesale destruction of monetary values.

He estimated that in the decade 1921-1931 there were 8,764 bank insolvencies in the United States, or 39 per cent. of the number of banks in operation at the beginning of the period.

Hardy blamed "the inherent banking instability" on the "over-accumulation of capital." The whole system of pyramiding a vast array of obligations which technically or practically, are payable on demand on a slender base of cash and an even slenderer base in the form of stockholders' equity. This dependence for solvency is placed on assets which can only be liquidated by transfer or by wholesale destruction of monetary values.

He estimated that in the decade 1921-1931 there were 8,764 bank insolvencies in the United States, or 39 per cent. of the number of banks in operation at the beginning of the period.

Hardy blamed "the inherent banking instability" on the "over-accumulation of capital." The whole system of pyramiding a vast array of obligations which technically or practically, are payable on demand on a slender base of cash and an even slenderer base in the form of stockholders' equity. This dependence for solvency is placed on assets which can only be liquidated by transfer or by wholesale destruction of monetary values.

He estimated that in the decade 1921-1931 there were 8,764 bank insolvencies in the United States, or 39 per cent. of the number of banks in operation at the beginning of the period.

Hardy blamed "the inherent banking instability" on the "over-accumulation of capital." The whole system of pyramiding a vast array of obligations which technically or practically, are payable on demand on a slender base of cash and an even slenderer base in the form of stockholders' equity. This dependence for solvency is placed on assets which can only be liquidated by transfer or by wholesale destruction of monetary values.

He estimated that in the decade 1921-1931 there were 8,764 bank insolvencies in the United States, or 39 per cent. of the number of banks in operation at the beginning of the period.

Hardy blamed "the inherent banking instability" on the "over-accumulation of capital." The whole system of pyramiding a vast array of obligations which technically or practically, are payable on demand on a slender base of cash and an even slenderer base in the form of stockholders' equity. This dependence for solvency is placed on assets which can only be liquidated by transfer or by wholesale destruction of monetary values.

He estimated that in the decade 1921-1931 there were 8,764 bank insolvencies in the United States, or 39 per cent. of the number of banks in operation at the beginning of the period.

Hardy blamed "the inherent banking instability" on the "over-accumulation of capital." The whole system of pyramiding a vast array of obligations which technically or practically, are payable on demand on a slender base of cash and an even slenderer base in the form of stockholders' equity. This dependence for solvency is placed on assets which can only be liquidated by transfer or by wholesale destruction of monetary values.

He estimated that in the decade 1921-1931 there were 8,764 bank insolvencies in the United States, or 39 per cent. of the number of banks in operation at the beginning of the period.

Hardy blamed "the inherent banking instability" on the "over-accumulation of capital." The whole system of pyramiding a vast array of obligations which technically or practically, are payable on demand on a slender base of cash and an even slenderer base in the form of stockholders' equity. This dependence for solvency is placed on assets which can only be liquidated by transfer or by wholesale destruction of monetary values.

He estimated that in the decade 1921-1931 there were 8,764 bank insolvencies in the United States, or 39 per cent. of the number of banks in operation at the beginning of the period.

Hardy blamed "the inherent banking instability" on the "over-accumulation of capital." The whole system of pyramiding a vast array of obligations which technically or practically, are payable on demand on a slender base of cash and an even slenderer base in the form of stockholders' equity. This dependence for solvency is placed on assets which can only be liquidated by transfer or by wholesale destruction of monetary values.

He estimated that in the decade 1921-1931 there were 8,764 bank insolvencies in the United States, or 39 per cent. of the number of banks in operation at the beginning of the period.

Hardy blamed "the inherent banking instability" on the "over-accumulation of capital." The whole system of pyramiding a vast array of obligations which technically or practically, are payable on demand on a slender base of cash and an even slenderer base in the form of stockholders' equity. This dependence for solvency is placed on assets which can only be liquidated by transfer or by wholesale destruction of monetary values.

He estimated that in the decade 1921-1931 there were 8,764 bank insolvencies in the United States, or 39 per cent. of the number of banks in operation at the beginning of the period.

Hardy blamed "the inherent banking instability" on the "over-accumulation of capital." The whole system of pyramiding a vast array of obligations which technically or practically, are payable on demand on a slender base of cash and an even slenderer base in the form of stockholders' equity. This dependence for solvency is placed on assets which can only be liquidated by transfer or by wholesale destruction of monetary values.

He estimated that in the decade 1921-1931 there were 8,764 bank insolvencies in the United States, or 39 per cent. of the number of banks in operation at the beginning of the period.

Hardy blamed "the inherent banking instability" on the "over-accumulation of capital." The whole system of pyramiding a vast array of obligations which technically or practically, are payable on demand on a slender base of cash and an even slenderer base in the form of stockholders' equity. This dependence for solvency is placed on assets which can only be liquidated by transfer or by wholesale destruction of monetary values.

He estimated that in the decade 1921-1931 there were 8,764 bank insolvencies in the United States, or 39 per cent. of the number of banks in operation at the beginning of the period.

Hardy blamed "the inherent banking instability" on the "over-accumulation of capital." The whole system of pyramiding a vast array of obligations which technically or practically, are payable on demand on a slender base of cash and an even slenderer base in the form of stockholders' equity. This dependence for solvency is placed on assets which can only be liquidated by transfer or by wholesale destruction of monetary values.

He estimated that in the decade 1921-1931 there were 8,764 bank insolvencies in the United States, or 39 per cent. of the number of banks in operation at the beginning of the period.

Hardy blamed "the inherent banking instability" on the "over-accumulation of capital." The whole system of pyramiding a vast array of obligations which technically or practically, are payable on demand on a slender base of cash and an even slenderer base in the form of stockholders' equity. This dependence for solvency is placed on assets which can only be liquidated by transfer or by wholesale destruction of monetary values.

He estimated that in the decade 1921-1931 there were 8,764 bank insolvencies in the United States, or 39 per cent. of the number of banks in operation at the beginning of the period.

Hardy blamed "the inherent banking instability" on the "over-accumulation of capital." The whole system of pyramiding a vast array of obligations which technically or practically, are payable on demand on a slender base of cash and an even slenderer base in the form of stockholders' equity. This dependence for solvency is placed on assets which can only be liquidated by transfer or by wholesale destruction of monetary values.

He estimated that in the decade 1921-1931 there were 8,764 bank insolvencies in the United States, or 39 per cent. of the number of banks in operation at the beginning of the period.

Hardy blamed "the inherent banking instability" on the "over-accumulation of capital." The whole system of pyramiding a vast array of obligations which technically or practically, are payable on demand on a slender base of cash and an even slenderer base in the form of stockholders' equity. This dependence for solvency is placed on assets which can only be liquidated by transfer or by wholesale destruction of monetary values.

He estimated that in the decade 1921-1931 there were 8,764 bank insolvencies in the United States, or 39 per cent. of the number of banks in operation at the beginning of the period.

Hardy blamed "the inherent banking instability" on the "over-accumulation of capital." The whole system of pyramiding a vast array of obligations which technically or practically, are payable on demand on a slender base of cash and an even slenderer base in the form of stockholders' equity. This dependence for solvency is placed on assets which can only be liquidated by transfer or by wholesale destruction of monetary values.

He estimated that in the decade 1921-1931 there were 8,764 bank insolvencies in the United States, or 39 per cent. of the number of banks in operation at the beginning of the period.

Hardy blamed "the inherent banking instability" on the "over-accumulation of capital." The whole system of pyramiding a vast array of obligations which technically or practically, are payable on demand on a slender base of cash and an even slenderer base in the form of stockholders' equity. This dependence for solvency is placed on assets which can only be liquidated by transfer or by wholesale destruction of monetary values.

He estimated that in the decade 1921-1931 there were 8,764 bank insolvencies in the United States, or 39 per cent. of the number of banks in operation at the beginning of the period.

Hardy blamed "the inherent banking instability" on the "over-accumulation of capital." The whole system of pyramiding a vast array of obligations which technically or practically, are payable on demand on a slender base of cash and an even slenderer base in the form of stockholders' equity. This dependence for solvency is placed on assets which can only be liquidated by transfer or by wholesale destruction of monetary values.

He estimated that in the decade 1921-1931 there were 8,764 bank insolvencies in the United States, or 39 per cent. of the number of banks in operation at the beginning of the period.

Hardy blamed "the inherent banking instability" on the "over-accumulation of capital." The whole system of pyramiding a vast array of obligations which technically or practically, are payable on demand on a slender base of cash and an even slenderer base in the form of stockholders' equity. This dependence for solvency is placed on assets which can only be liquidated by transfer or by wholesale destruction of monetary values.

He estimated that in the decade 1921-1931 there were 8,764 bank insolvencies in the United States, or 39 per cent. of the number of banks in operation at the beginning of the period.

Hardy blamed "the inherent banking instability" on the "over-accumulation of capital." The whole system of pyramiding a vast array of obligations which technically or practically, are payable on demand on a slender base of cash and an even slenderer base in the form of stockholders' equity. This dependence for solvency is placed on assets which can only be liquidated by transfer or by wholesale destruction of monetary values.

He estimated that in the decade 1921-1931 there were 8,764 bank insolvencies in the United States, or 39 per cent. of the number of banks in operation at the beginning of the period.

Hardy blamed "the inherent banking instability" on the "over-accumulation of capital." The whole system of pyramiding a vast array of obligations which technically or practically, are payable on demand on a slender base of cash and an even slenderer base in the form of stockholders' equity. This dependence for solvency is placed on assets which can only be liquidated by transfer or by wholesale destruction of monetary values.

He estimated that in the decade 1921-1931 there were 8,764 bank insolvencies in the United States, or 39 per cent. of the number of banks in operation at the beginning of the period.

Hardy blamed "the inherent banking instability" on the "over-accumulation of capital." The whole system of pyramiding a vast array of obligations which technically or practically, are payable on demand on a slender base of cash and an even slenderer base in the form of stockholders' equity. This dependence for solvency is placed on assets which can only be liquidated by transfer or by wholesale destruction of monetary values.

He estimated that in the decade 1921-1931 there were 8,764 bank insolvencies in the United States, or 39 per cent. of the number of banks in operation at the beginning of the period.

Hardy blamed "the inherent banking instability" on the "over-accumulation of capital." The whole system of pyramiding a vast array of obligations which technically or practically, are payable on demand on a slender base of cash and an even slenderer base in the form of stockholders' equity. This dependence for solvency is placed on assets which can only be liquidated by transfer or by wholesale destruction of monetary values.

He estimated that in the decade 1921-1931 there were 8,764 bank insolvencies in the United States, or 39 per cent. of the number of banks in operation at the beginning of the period.

Hardy blamed "the inherent banking instability" on the "over-accumulation of capital." The whole system of pyramiding a vast array of obligations which technically or practically, are payable on demand on a slender base of cash and an even slenderer base in the form of stockholders' equity. This dependence for solvency is placed on assets which can only be liquidated by transfer or by wholesale destruction of monetary values.

He estimated that in the decade 1921-1931 there were 8,764 bank insolvencies in the United States, or 39 per cent. of the number of banks in operation at the beginning of the period.

Hardy blamed "the inherent banking instability" on the "over-accumulation of capital." The whole system of pyramiding a vast array of obligations which technically or practically, are payable on demand on a slender base of cash and an even slenderer base in the form of stockholders' equity. This dependence for solvency is placed on assets which can only be liquidated by transfer or by wholesale destruction of monetary values.

He estimated that in the decade 1921-1931 there were 8,764 bank insolvencies in the United States, or 39 per cent. of the number of banks in operation at the beginning of the period.

Hardy blamed "the inherent banking instability" on the "over-accumulation of capital." The whole system of pyramiding a vast array of obligations which technically or practically, are payable on demand on a slender base of cash and an even slenderer base in the form of stockholders' equity. This dependence for solvency is placed on assets which can only be liquidated by transfer or by wholesale destruction of monetary values.

He estimated that in the decade 1921-1931 there were 8,764 bank insolvencies in the United States, or 39 per cent. of the number of banks in operation at the beginning of the period.

Hardy blamed "the inherent banking instability" on the "over-accumulation of capital." The whole system of pyramiding a vast array of obligations which technically or practically, are payable on demand on a slender base of cash and an even slenderer base in the form of stockholders' equity. This dependence for solvency is placed on assets which can only be liquidated by transfer or by wholesale destruction of monetary values.

He estimated that in the decade 1921-1931 there were 8,764 bank insolvencies in the United States, or 39 per cent. of the number of banks in operation at the beginning of the period.

Hardy blamed "the inherent banking instability" on the "over-accumulation of capital." The whole system of pyramiding a vast array of obligations which technically or practically, are payable on demand on a slender base of cash and an even slenderer base in the form of stockholders' equity. This dependence for solvency is placed on assets which can only be liquidated by transfer or by wholesale destruction of monetary values.









## Inter-Provincial Ploughing Match Held At Ottawa Was Attended By Thousands Of Spectators

It would seem that the present generation have by no means lost veneration for the oldest of all industries—the tilling of the soil—and a demonstration of how this ancient history should be done in this day and generation can attract crowds as large as attend big league baseball or football games. An inter-provincial ploughing match was held recently at the Canadian Government Central Experimental Farm, on the outskirts of Ottawa, and many thousands attended to watch the competitive events during the four days the meet was held. On the last day more than 10,000 persons were present to see the finish of the final contests, when furrows were ploughed from one end to the other of the large field, as straight as a gun barrel. This ploughing match, which was open to horse and tractor ploughs, demonstrated that the farm horse is by no means on the way to join the Dodo or the Great Auk; indeed, the consensus among the onlookers is that the farm horse is steadily ploughing his way back towards the glories of his former popularity.

The Inter-Provincial Ploughing match was formally opened by His Excellency the Earl of Desborough, Governor-General of Canada, who tried his hand at ploughing a long and straight furrow and made a good showing for an amateur. The ploughs used in the contests were naturally a substantial improvement on the first cast iron plough made in Canada more than 100 years ago.

This distinction of making that implement belong to Barstus Parsons, a native of Lisle, Illinois County, New York. In 1824 he moved to Chippawa, Ontario, near Niagara Falls. He was poor, but had an idea that cast-iron ploughs would be more serviceable than those of wood. He went into iron, which were then in general use. He gathered together scrap iron, constructed a crude furnace and cast three ploughs, which proved to be models of lightness and durability. The demand for his ploughs soon became great. In 1837 he died at the age of 38 years. His business was carried on by a Mr. Macklin. In three years Macklin had a total credit on the sale of his ploughs of \$6,000.

### Receives Faraday Medal

Award Given In London To Sir Oliver Lodge

Sir Oliver Lodge has been fittingly honored by the presentation of the Faraday Medal, which was made at the Institution of Electrical Engineers, in London, England. It was the 11th award of the medal, which was founded in 1851, and was awarded to him in recognition of his distinguished services towards the advancement of science. Sir Oliver remembers hearing Graham Bell when he went over to England with the first telephone and explained it to British scientists, and recounted to the gathering the anecdote it aroused. He is now in his 81st year, having been born at Pockhill, Staffordshire, on June 13, 1851.

### Road To Longer Life

Scientist Shows Way To Better Health Begins On Good Values The newest road to longer life and better health for man leads through his stomach. Latest scientific study of nourishment value of foods show it is possible to extend the average length of life and better health of the human race by improving diet. Dr. H. C. Sherman of Columbia University told the American Public Health Association.

**Winnipeg Newspaper Union**  
*Illustrated*  
**WHAT NEW YORK IS WEARING**  
(By Helen Williams)  
*Illustrated*  
Furnished With Every Part

Illustrated Dressmaking Lesson  
Furnished With Every Part



Illustrated Dressmaking Lesson  
Furnished With Every Part

Illustrated Dressmaking Lesson  
Furnished With Every Part

Illustrated Dressmaking Lesson  
Furnished With Every Part

Illustrated Dressmaking Lesson  
Furnished With Every Part

Illustrated Dressmaking Lesson  
Furnished With Every Part

Illustrated Dressmaking Lesson  
Furnished With Every Part

Illustrated Dressmaking Lesson  
Furnished With Every Part

Illustrated Dressmaking Lesson  
Furnished With Every Part

Illustrated Dressmaking Lesson  
Furnished With Every Part

Illustrated Dressmaking Lesson  
Furnished With Every Part

Illustrated Dressmaking Lesson  
Furnished With Every Part



SIR: "Very well, Cyril. If that's how you're going to carry on about it, you can land the beastly thing yourself next time."—The Humourist, London, England.

### Liked Canada's Ice Cream

British People Would Like To Have It Often

Writing in the Edinburgh Scotsman, "A World Journalist" says it is a pity, with all these negotiations at Ottawa, that something could not be done about ice cream. A friend, just home from Ottawa, tells me that we hardly know the meaning of the word on this side. He gave mouth-watering accounts of the delectable ice cream which he was served at every meal. Maybe he exaggerated, but it is a much more frequent item on the Canadian menu than it has ever been with us. "And it is real ice cream, mind you," one of your condensed milk mixtures. It is like silk on the tongue, he says, and factory made. At 25 cents a pint, it is a palatable, economical, and nourishing addition to the diet. What I begin to visualize is an ice cream flying crop. Picture a band of girl flyers while uniforms sailing across the skies in a silver flying machine, bearing quarts upon quarts of rich ice cream to waiting customers on this side of the water. They'd sell it all on the way over!" suggests someone—an unkind criticism of a really bright proposal.

### Lives On Lonely Island

Modern Robinson Crusoe Is Discovered Off Chilean Coast

A new Robinson Crusoe, who shuns rescue, has been found on an island off the Chilean coast. Sailors of the French vessel "Tolosa," who landed on Hincin Island seeking water, said they followed footprints and surprised a man covered with goat skins in a semi-civilized manner. Frederic Lavariere, one of the sailors, tried to talk to him, but he answered in guttural sounds, as though he had forgotten his language. By signs, the sailors induced him to lead them to a hidden source of water. On leaving, they invited him to go along, but he took one look at the sea and fled into the bush. It was on Juan Fernandez Island off the central part of Chile that Alexander Selkirk, the prototype of "Robinson Crusoe," lived.

### Lives On Lonely Island

Modern Robinson Crusoe Is Discovered Off Chilean Coast

A new Robinson Crusoe, who shuns rescue, has been found on an island off the Chilean coast. Sailors of the French vessel "Tolosa," who landed on Hincin Island seeking water, said they followed footprints and surprised a man covered with goat skins in a semi-civilized manner. Frederic Lavariere, one of the sailors, tried to talk to him, but he answered in guttural sounds, as though he had forgotten his language. By signs, the sailors induced him to lead them to a hidden source of water. On leaving, they invited him to go along, but he took one look at the sea and fled into the bush. It was on Juan Fernandez Island off the central part of Chile that Alexander Selkirk, the prototype of "Robinson Crusoe," lived.

### Lives On Lonely Island

Modern Robinson Crusoe Is Discovered Off Chilean Coast

A new Robinson Crusoe, who shuns rescue, has been found on an island off the Chilean coast. Sailors of the French vessel "Tolosa," who landed on Hincin Island seeking water, said they followed footprints and surprised a man covered with goat skins in a semi-civilized manner. Frederic Lavariere, one of the sailors, tried to talk to him, but he answered in guttural sounds, as though he had forgotten his language. By signs, the sailors induced him to lead them to a hidden source of water. On leaving, they invited him to go along, but he took one look at the sea and fled into the bush. It was on Juan Fernandez Island off the central part of Chile that Alexander Selkirk, the prototype of "Robinson Crusoe," lived.

### Lives On Lonely Island

Modern Robinson Crusoe Is Discovered Off Chilean Coast

A new Robinson Crusoe, who shuns rescue, has been found on an island off the Chilean coast. Sailors of the French vessel "Tolosa," who landed on Hincin Island seeking water, said they followed footprints and surprised a man covered with goat skins in a semi-civilized manner. Frederic Lavariere, one of the sailors, tried to talk to him, but he answered in guttural sounds, as though he had forgotten his language. By signs, the sailors induced him to lead them to a hidden source of water. On leaving, they invited him to go along, but he took one look at the sea and fled into the bush. It was on Juan Fernandez Island off the central part of Chile that Alexander Selkirk, the prototype of "Robinson Crusoe," lived.

### Lives On Lonely Island

Modern Robinson Crusoe Is Discovered Off Chilean Coast

A new Robinson Crusoe, who shuns rescue, has been found on an island off the Chilean coast. Sailors of the French vessel "Tolosa," who landed on Hincin Island seeking water, said they followed footprints and surprised a man covered with goat skins in a semi-civilized manner. Frederic Lavariere, one of the sailors, tried to talk to him, but he answered in guttural sounds, as though he had forgotten his language. By signs, the sailors induced him to lead them to a hidden source of water. On leaving, they invited him to go along, but he took one look at the sea and fled into the bush. It was on Juan Fernandez Island off the central part of Chile that Alexander Selkirk, the prototype of "Robinson Crusoe," lived.

### Lives On Lonely Island

Modern Robinson Crusoe Is Discovered Off Chilean Coast

A new Robinson Crusoe, who shuns rescue, has been found on an island off the Chilean coast. Sailors of the French vessel "Tolosa," who landed on Hincin Island seeking water, said they followed footprints and surprised a man covered with goat skins in a semi-civilized manner. Frederic Lavariere, one of the sailors, tried to talk to him, but he answered in guttural sounds, as though he had forgotten his language. By signs, the sailors induced him to lead them to a hidden source of water. On leaving, they invited him to go along, but he took one look at the sea and fled into the bush. It was on Juan Fernandez Island off the central part of Chile that Alexander Selkirk, the prototype of "Robinson Crusoe," lived.

### Lives On Lonely Island

Modern Robinson Crusoe Is Discovered Off Chilean Coast

A new Robinson Crusoe, who shuns rescue, has been found on an island off the Chilean coast. Sailors of the French vessel "Tolosa," who landed on Hincin Island seeking water, said they followed footprints and surprised a man covered with goat skins in a semi-civilized manner. Frederic Lavariere, one of the sailors, tried to talk to him, but he answered in guttural sounds, as though he had forgotten his language. By signs, the sailors induced him to lead them to a hidden source of water. On leaving, they invited him to go along, but he took one look at the sea and fled into the bush. It was on Juan Fernandez Island off the central part of Chile that Alexander Selkirk, the prototype of "Robinson Crusoe," lived.

## New Process Being Perfected For Producing Synthetic Lumber Stronger Than Natural Product

### New Style In Eggs

Pure White Shells and Pale Yellow Yolks Now Current

When we speak of good taste in eggs we usually mean gustatory, or at least, olfactory taste. But butter and egg man declares the visual taste is the selling appeal in eggs, new-laid eggs, fresh eggs—or eggs. Here, perhaps, more concerned than is the public in the announcement that correct style in eggs from the poultry yard this coming winter demands pure white shells and pale yellow yolks. L. B. Kilbourne, president of the United States Egg Men's Association, is quoted as authority for that dictum, which makes it evident that esthetic considerations enter into the marketing of eggs.

Of course, we Canadians have so many protective laws and inspectors always working that our eggs must be always in good taste for breakfast table consumption. At least, legally, no unwarranted egg can enter a home unless duly branded according to class.

Still, we don't know what Chicago expert gets his fashions for and their eggs. The egg public is not thickly except about the date of the package. The average egg appetite doesn't go by shells, beige tint, tan tint, or what not. A pale yolk is not so worrisome as long as the yolk between the hen and the cup is moderately bright. However, the golden shell of an egg is rather appetizing to even the less discerning, though a mere egg-eater might not notice the warm pastel shades of the yolk, as it were. Then there is a considerable stream of the egg's public with a strong leaning to the belief that stronger coloration is obtainable richer and more nutritious content. The chemistry persons deny that fancy. At the same time boarding house keepers who have fastidious egg-bashers to satisfy both their white eggs in coffee and produce the beautiful rich warm tone natural to hen fruit of good taste. Moreover, the average egg consumer will never believe Chicago designers can decolor a yolk in eggs—despite the depression.—Brandon Sun.

### The Pride Of London

Life Guards Have Gone Back To Old Quarters

The Life Guards are once again back at their old barracks quarters in Knightsbridge. They have been stationed there for about 200 years. Tradition was broken the other day when the various military regiments of the Knightsbridge barracks, the oldest in the country, were vacated by the mounted Grenadier Guards, and taken over by a battalion of Foot Guards. Strangely enough, it has been London's modern traffic conditions that have restricted the Life Guards to their old home. They are much closer to Whitehall at Knightsbridge, and their policy to get on from mounting guard in the old Whitehall barracks offers less obstruction to the roaring motor traffic. It is said the orders posted up inside the Whitehall sentry boxes where the Life Guards mount guard are identically the same as they were more than three centuries ago.

### The Pride Of London

Life Guards Have Gone Back To Old Quarters

The Life Guards are once again back at their old barracks quarters in Knightsbridge. They have been stationed there for about 200 years. Tradition was broken the other day when the various military regiments of the Knightsbridge barracks, the oldest in the country, were vacated by the mounted Grenadier Guards, and taken over by a battalion of Foot Guards. Strangely enough, it has been London's modern traffic conditions that have restricted the Life Guards to their old home. They are much closer to Whitehall at Knightsbridge, and their policy to get on from mounting guard in the old Whitehall barracks offers less obstruction to the roaring motor traffic. It is said the orders posted up inside the Whitehall sentry boxes where the Life Guards mount guard are identically the same as they were more than three centuries ago.

### The Pride Of London

Life Guards Have Gone Back To Old Quarters

The Life Guards are once again back at their old barracks quarters in Knightsbridge. They have been stationed there for about 200 years. Tradition was broken the other day when the various military regiments of the Knightsbridge barracks, the oldest in the country, were vacated by the mounted Grenadier Guards, and taken over by a battalion of Foot Guards. Strangely enough, it has been London's modern traffic conditions that have restricted the Life Guards to their old home. They are much closer to Whitehall at Knightsbridge, and their policy to get on from mounting guard in the old Whitehall barracks offers less obstruction to the roaring motor traffic. It is said the orders posted up inside the Whitehall sentry boxes where the Life Guards mount guard are identically the same as they were more than three centuries ago.

### The Pride Of London

Life Guards Have Gone Back To Old Quarters

The Life Guards are once again back at their old barracks quarters in Knightsbridge. They have been stationed there for about 200 years. Tradition was broken the other day when the various military regiments of the Knightsbridge barracks, the oldest in the country, were vacated by the mounted Grenadier Guards, and taken over by a battalion of Foot Guards. Strangely enough, it has been London's modern traffic conditions that have restricted the Life Guards to their old home. They are much closer to Whitehall at Knightsbridge, and their policy to get on from mounting guard in the old Whitehall barracks offers less obstruction to the roaring motor traffic. It is said the orders posted up inside the Whitehall sentry boxes where the Life Guards mount guard are identically the same as they were more than three centuries ago.

### The Pride Of London

Life Guards Have Gone Back To Old Quarters

The Life Guards are once again back at their old barracks quarters in Knightsbridge. They have been stationed there for about 200 years. Tradition was broken the other day when the various military regiments of the Knightsbridge barracks, the oldest in the country, were vacated by the mounted Grenadier Guards, and taken over by a battalion of Foot Guards. Strangely enough, it has been London's modern traffic conditions that have restricted the Life Guards to their old home. They are much closer to Whitehall at Knightsbridge, and their policy to get on from mounting guard in the old Whitehall barracks offers less obstruction to the roaring motor traffic. It is said the orders posted up inside the Whitehall sentry boxes where the Life Guards mount guard are identically the same as they were more than three centuries ago.

### The Pride Of London

Life Guards Have Gone Back To Old Quarters

The Life Guards are once again back at their old barracks quarters in Knightsbridge. They have been stationed there for about 200 years. Tradition was broken the other day when the various military regiments of the Knightsbridge barracks, the oldest in the country, were vacated by the mounted Grenadier Guards, and taken over by a battalion of Foot Guards. Strangely enough, it has been London's modern traffic conditions that have restricted the Life Guards to their old home. They are much closer to Whitehall at Knightsbridge, and their policy to get on from mounting guard in the old Whitehall barracks offers less obstruction to the roaring motor traffic. It is said the orders posted up inside the Whitehall sentry boxes where the Life Guards mount guard are identically the same as they were more than three centuries ago.

### The Pride Of London

Life Guards Have Gone Back To Old Quarters

The Life Guards are once again back at their old barracks quarters in Knightsbridge. They have been stationed there for about 200 years. Tradition was broken the other day when the various military regiments of the Knightsbridge barracks, the oldest in the country, were vacated by the mounted Grenadier Guards, and taken over by a battalion of Foot Guards. Strangely enough, it has been London's modern traffic conditions that have restricted the Life Guards to their old home. They are much closer to Whitehall at Knightsbridge, and their policy to get on from mounting guard in the old Whitehall barracks offers less obstruction to the roaring motor traffic. It is said the orders posted up inside the Whitehall sentry boxes where the Life Guards mount guard are identically the same as they were more than three centuries ago.

Waiting 30 years or more for commercial lumber to grow on the stump is no longer necessary, says a professor in Iowa State College to a American Chemical Society says. Any wood that now grows in the forest can be duplicated out of the refuse from American farm crops—corn stalks and cobs, straw and bagasse. According to this synthetic wood, the lumber can be made in any desirable task in appearance, as well as in durability, density and strength, while its cross-breaking coefficient is nearly double that of task and almost equal to that of common steel. Variations of the process of manufacture produce "wood" as light and friable as cork.

One advantage of this synthetic product is that it takes weeks to produce than it takes years for trees to reach commercial size. Another it can be made out of the refuse from farm crops. As timber shortage is that lamination synthetic lumber can be molded into various dimensions to that of natural lumber, houses can be built out of this material, says the Iowa professor, at the cost of one built out of natural lumber and will be stronger and less expensive to heat, a result of its better insulation. The cost of producing this synthetic wood is approximately \$250 a ton, which seems for the time being to place it out of competition with natural lumber.

Some scarcer and consequently more costly, and the methods of manufacture of this synthetic wood are improved and thereby changing this discrepancy in costs may be expected to diminish and ultimately to disappear.

Again about history has come to the aid of Nature and man. When the first ax was sunk into the primal forest of America, a casualton's foot on the forest floor, some of the saplings were ever seeing the sunlight. Waste in clearing off the forests some of it inappreciable from the progress of agriculture, some of it unpardonably stupid and unnecessary—threatened to leave the United States without a forest. The slow process of reforestation was resorted to in order to forestall that calamity. The raising of lumber on Western cornlands and Southern cashfields beats reforestation all hollow.—Detroit Free Press.

### An Aristocratic Horse

Valued At a Thousand Guineas Is One Of Oldest In World

One of the most beautiful, clearest and costliest breeds in the world is to be seen in Hay Park, Tottenham, near London. It is a horse named "The Duke of Devonshire," which was bred by a descendant of William Croft, chairman of the American Club in London, and president of an oil company. The Duke of Devonshire is a bright chestnut, six years old, and valued at a thousand guineas, and Mr. Croft has just brought it, from the United States, where it has been purchased for a special sale unknown to our horse show.

It belongs to the type that Americans call a "five-paced horse," which means that in addition to the walk, trot and canter or gallop, it has been trained to two special intermediate paces—a walk and a trot in which the legs move all four in sequence instead of two by two.

This special gait is taught by American cowboys to their mounts because for long-distance riding it is as easy as a arm-chair, the rider being able to sit still in his saddle instead of rising to the motion of the horse.—London Sunday Pictorial.

### Something To Know

To prevent glass bowl from cracking when hot custard or stewed fruit is poured into it, wring out a large flannel in warm water, fold in two and stand the bowl on this while pouring the hot liquid. Glass jars may be safeguarded when hot jam or preserves is poured into them by the same method. When a number of jars are being filled, the flannel can be used as a blanket is convenient, as it is thick and does not require folding.

### Barter Trading Revived

Revival of old time barter trading with the natives of Africa's west coast is in the making. C. Nelson Rogers, president of the West African Trading Company, announced that the old iron bark "Carletonia" left Boston on November 12, for the Cameroons Islands and West Coast of Africa, where American goods will be exchanged for domestic products.

### Italian Sailor Was Brave

Saved Submarine Crew With Great Danger To Himself

Sailor Giuseppe Valsanotti got a silver medal because he thought of others and forgot himself. The submarine N-6, the avant deposed, started to go down with the Italian tower open of Toranto. Valsanotti, in the tower at the time, leaped to the deck and closed the hatch from the outside. He was left adrift in the ocean and was nearly dead when picked up. The submarine later returned safely to the surface.

### Italian Sailor Was Brave

Saved Submarine Crew With Great Danger To Himself

Sailor Giuseppe Valsanotti got a silver medal because he thought of others and forgot himself. The submarine N-6, the avant deposed, started to go down with the Italian tower open of Toranto. Valsanotti, in the tower at the time, leaped to the deck and closed the hatch from the outside. He was left adrift in the ocean and was nearly dead when picked up. The submarine later returned safely to the surface.

### Italian Sailor Was Brave

Saved Submarine Crew With Great Danger To Himself

Sailor Giuseppe Valsanotti got a silver medal because he thought of others and forgot himself. The submarine N-6, the avant deposed, started to go down with the Italian tower open of Toranto. Valsanotti, in the tower at the time, leaped to the deck and closed the hatch from the outside. He was left adrift in the ocean and was nearly dead when picked up. The submarine later returned safely to the surface.



Here's a charming day dress following the newest lines is following its simple beauty with slimming "v" necklines has a becoming tie-like trim.

Pointed seaming accentuates the hips. The lower skirt in panels, gives decided height to the figure.

Materials such as rough crepe silk, crepe satin and such woolens are suggested. Style No. 2863 is designed for sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inch bust.

Size 36 requires 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material with 1/2 yard of 36-inch contrasting.

Price of pattern 35 cents in stamps or coin (coin is preferred). Wrap cut carefully.

How To Order Patterns  
Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union,  
121 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg.  
Pattern No. .... Size .....

Name .....

Address .....

## \* Do You Know? \*



Canada's Flour Exports  
Substantial Increase In Shipments To United Kingdom Is Expected

In 1931 Canada sent 2,720,490 barrels of flour to Great Britain out of a total importation by the British of 6,441,192 barrels. The United States sent 1,387,390 barrels. It is expected that Canada will increase substantially her exports of flour to the United Kingdom.

In 1931 Great Britain imported the equivalent of 250,466 bushels of wheat. With the flour and meal preference granted through the agreement, the wheat exports from Canada to the United Kingdom are expected to increase by many millions of bushels.

And as the wheat industry is one of the chief keystone of Canadian prosperity, the advantages granted wheat and flour are good to prove important factors in the national recovery.

A photograph taken at a recent social gathering in Scotland revealed that only one man was wearing a kilt, and he was a Englishman on his first visit to Scotland.

Nearly 1,600 building permits have been issued in Melbourne, Australia, this year.

California has a wall of solid steel that high and 8 feet thick? The Bulwark Gate as it is called is seen in the photograph standing like the uncompleted masonry of men.





## Buy Your Xmas Cards At The Drug Store

5c, 10c & 15c. Your Photo on a Xmas Card 10c Each

**XMAS SUGGESTIONS You Can Get at The Drug Store**  
Parker Pens & Sets, Cameras, Boxed Stationery 25c to \$1  
**YARDLEY GIFT SETS** ..... 35c to \$1.00  
PERFUME in Dainty Bottles, ..... 35c to \$4.00  
FLASH LIGHTS, HAND PAINTED CHINA, POTTERY,  
ROLLS RAZORS, SHAVING SETS For Men,  
SOAPS, FACE POWDER, ETC.

\*Pay a Deposit and we put it away until Christmas.

**CECIL T. HALL**

**Druggist**

### Interesting

#### Local Items

Miss Annie Shaw spent a few days last week visiting Miss P. Buchholz at Harvest Vale teaching.

The Ladies Auxiliary to the Legion will hold their monthly meeting in the I. O. O. F. hall on Wednesday, Oct. 7th at 2:30 p.m. Mrs. Mallard will be the hostess.

Premier Brownlee and Mr. N. Priestly, vice president of the U. F. A., will address a public meeting in the Empress theatre, Medicine Hat tonight, Thursday.

The wedding took place on Nov. 26th at St. Paul's church, Golden, B. C., of Mr. Loyd Edward, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawson, of Redcliff, and Miss Jeanie Renick, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Renick, of Bromhouse, near Glasgow, Scotland.

### Meat Market

When in the city to do some shopping, and when it comes to Meat just call at our store and get the Best there is. We always have a choice line of

All kinds of Fowl in Stock  
With All The Trimmings  
Our Prices Are Right.

Give Us a Trial Order

**Central Meat Market**

E. J. HUNT

828 2nd St. Medicine Hat

This Winter's

## TRAVEL BARGAINS

Take advantage of our exceptionally low fares—Liberal stop-over privileges and return limit extensions.

### to Pacific Coast

Tickets on sale daily until Feb 23 1933. Return limit April 30, '33

### to Eastern Canada

Dates of sale  
December 1, to January 5, 1933  
Return limit 3 months

### to Central U.S. Points

Dates of Sale  
December 1 to January 5, 1933  
Return limit 3 months

Equally attractive reductions from and to other points

**Canadian Pacific**

### UNIVERSITY LANTERN

(Continued from page 1)  
This offering brings to a close activities of the Literary Society for the year. With Christmas examinations looming up in the near future, students will have plenty to think about for the balance of the month. The Society will be re-organized after Christmas with a new slate of officers.

The executive has decided to end up the year with a social evening on December 23rd.

At one time Canada imported its macaroni, spaghetti and vermicelli from Italy, but now the Dominion has 14 factories producing these products. The capital investment is \$1,847,708 and the value of the 1931 output was \$1,195,987.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Hodge entertained a number of young people to dinner last Friday evening in honor of their nephew, Bruce Woodcock, who celebrated his 21st birthday on that day. On Saturday evening L. Woodcock entertained officers of the local and Medicine Hat militia, in the officers mess at the armories here, when a pleasant social hour was spent in song, speech and games.

Tally cards for what drives may be secured at the Review office at 50c a hundred.

Mrs. Jas. Podesta, sr., left last Saturday for California where she will spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Phillips.

### BIRTHS

McClurey—In Redcliff on Saturday, Nov. 26th, 1932, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McClurey, a son.

DULL HEADACHES GONE  
SIMPLE REMEDY DOES IT

Headaches caused by constipation are gone after one dose of Adierika. This cleans all poisons out of BOTH upper and lower bowels. Gives better sleep, ends nervousness. C. R. Hall, Druggist.

### Christmas Confectionery

NOW ARRIVING

Call and make your choice while the selection is complete, and we'll save them for you. A Nice Assortment of suitable

### XMAS GIFTS

Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in Fancy Xmas Packages.

Lunches at All Hours

**T. H. Van Wort**  
Broadway Opp P. O.

### Draying & Teaming

I am prepared to do all kinds of Draying and Teaming also deliver earth and manure for gardens and lawns.

**GOODINE & BENJAMIN**

**It Pays to  
Deal at Home**

Compare our prices in all lines of garage and filling station accessories and you will find out. We have a full line of Oils, Greases, Gasoline, etc.

Give us a trial and be convinced.

**THE CITY GARAGE**

The national convention of the American Federation of Labor in session this week passed a resolution favoring a six hour day and a five day week.

### VOTERS' LIST 1931

Notice is hereby given that the Voters' List has been prepared and is now open for inspection at the Town Hall. Any person whose name does not appear, and is entitled to be on said list, must make application to the Secretary-Treasurer on or before December 1st, 1932.

J. E. Tarrant, Sec. Treas.

When Figured Out Your

### Xmas Gift List

Remember we have a nice line of goods suitable for any member of the family. Chocolates in Fancy Boxes Pipes, Pouches, Cigars, Cigarettes, Cigar Lighters, Shaving Sets, Pocket Knives, Pen and Pencil sets and scores of other things.

Call and look them over before making selections.

### The Club Cafe

### LESK'S

#### Furniture Exchange

We Buy, Sell or Exchange Better Class Household Furniture and Household Effects. We handle New Beds, Bedding and Floor Coverings.

317 Sixth Ave.  
Next Drexel Theatre  
Medicine Hat  
Free Delivery to Redcliff

## XMAS SHOPPING

**MEN'S SHIRTS**—Fine Broadcloth, fast colors, in plain and fancy patterns, each with attached or two separate collars—Special ..... \$1.65  
**UNDERWEAR**—Men's winter weight pure wool Combination (Pomman's) in natural color, Special—\$1.50  
**MEN'S SOCKS**—Rayon and Wool Quality that will give long wear and a smart appearance all colors, 50c  
**LADIES' DRESSES**—Wool dresses and suits; a new shipment just in; knit from the softest yarns, Fitted Waist and Novel Neckline. Just the thing for Sport Wear! Special—\$8.50 and up to \$10.50  
**HOSIERY**—Pure Silk service weight hose, all colors and will give excellent wear. Special—85c

Order your Babington Slippers from us and

SAVE TIME AND MONEY

OUR XMAS STOCK INCLUDES MANY

PRACTICAL GIFT SUGGESTIONS

**THE HICKS TRADING CO.**

**FRANK BAIRD**  
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,  
NOTARY PUBLIC, etc.  
Office Broadway Phone 79  
REDCLIFF, ALBERTA

**WM. HENDERSON**  
Issuer of Marriage Licenses  
**FIRE INSURANCE**  
Best collections attended to  
Office at Residence 2nd St.

**KEETLEY JOHNSON**  
For Accident, Fire and  
Sickness Insurance  
Ocean Passenger Service  
7th Street, Redcliff

**DR. E. L. MCKEE**  
**DENTIST**  
Dysphagia Treated & Prevented  
Phone 3945 Medicine Hat  
Opposite Assiniboia Hotel

## Use our money orders

WHEN you pay a small bill use the Bank's Money Order. This method is safe and economical.

Tellers at any branch of the bank will gladly sell you Money Orders.

## IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO  
REDCLIFF BRANCH  
H. C. MacDonald, Manager

## IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

### CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET YEAR ENDING 31st OCTOBER, 1932

LIABILITIES	
Notes of the Bank in Circulation	\$ 8,021,243.00
Deposits by the Public	49,712,531.50
Deposits by Other Banks	3,852,554.26
Letters of Credit Outstanding	484,705.86
	\$112,071,134.62
Dividends due to Shareholders	176,787.35
Capital, Reserve and Undivided Profits	15,544,743.51
	\$127,792,665.68
ASSETS	
Cash on Hand and in Banks	\$ 12,310,139.54
" in Central Gold Reserve	1,100,866.66
" on deposit with Minister of Finance	430,504.56
Notes of and Cheques on Other Banks	5,824,867.41
	\$19,675,378.47
Government and Municipal Securities and Loans	37,645,230.81
Other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	100,501.87
Call Loans (Secured)	5,385,727.39
	\$62,876,628.54
Commercial Loans and Advances	57,088,607.65
Bank Premises	6,000,000.00
Other Assets	742,733.63
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit	484,705.86
	\$127,792,665.68

The General Manager,  
Imperial Bank of Canada,  
TORONTO

We report that we have examined the above condensed Balance Sheet as at October 31st, 1932, and have compared it with the books and vouchers at the Head Office and with the returns from the branches. We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required and in our opinion the information of the Bank which have been made up, and are true and correct in all particulars. In our opinion the above Balance Sheet discloses the true condition of the Bank. The above Balance Sheet does not include money which has been set aside by the Shareholders from time to time for the purpose of a Sinking Fund.

A. H. SHEPHERD, C.A.,  
of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.  
W. D. CLENDENNING, C.A.,  
of Riddell, Scott, Graham & Hutton

Toronto, November 17th, 1932.